Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

and almost entirely ignore the physiological aspect of animals and plants. A student has gained a valuable fact when he has learned the name and structure of any organ, but until he knows its function and the method in which it is performed his knowledge regarding it is incomplete. The present hand-book aims to teach the physiological as well as the morphological side, and thus fills a place which no other work in the English language does. It is, we understand, but a portion of what is intended, and this fact should be borne in mind in the following account. Still in its present condition it is admirably adapted for grounding students in biology. There are numerous exercises for the laboratory, and the directions for these are excellent; they tell the student what to do, but leave him to describe the results, thus giving the instructor a test of the student's progress.

The first three chapters are devoted to the phenomena of life and the study of organic matter, then follows a chapter on the cell, after which comes the study of special forms. Of these there are two, the fern—Pteris, and the earth-worm; and we agree with the authors in regarding these two forms as well adapted for study by the beginner as any. The book is well illustrated, most of the cuts being original, and though made by photo process they are usually clear and free from broken lines. A rather careful examination of the book reveals but little which calls for adverse criticism. On p. 123 it is stated that "all the organs of the body are originally developed from the walls of" the cœlom of the earth-worm, which is not true in the sense in which it will ordinarily be understood. Again one might criticise the use of "ectoblast" and "entoblast" (p. 178) for the inner and outer germ layers. Several other terms have priority, and it seems needless to multiply terms for each stage in the development of the organism. To be consistent the authors should replace the the term archenteron on p. 149 (not on 148) by mesenteron. The proof-reading has been very well done, and the typographical errors rare. The printer is, however, to be criticised, as he has used a badly worn font of type, and broken and battered letters are much too common. With the exception of these few points and a few of like character we have nothing but praise for the book.

WHITFIELD'S BRACHIOPODA AND LAMELLIBRANCHIATA OF NEW JERSEY.[1]—This quarto volume is occupied with the Brachiopoda and Lamellibranchiata of the Raritan clays and greensand marls. Only three genera of Brachiopoda, Terebratula, Terebratulina and Terebratella, occur in New Jersey, and only two species, *Terebratula harlani* and *Terebratella plicata*, are at all abundant. The plastic clays, some of the layers of which yield large numbers of plant remains, furnish five species of lamellibranchs, three of which are new. The lower marl beds are much richer, and from them Mr. Whitfield describes a new Pecten, an Amusium, a Camptonectes and a Modiola, besides founding two new genera. New species of Inoceramus, Civota, Axinea, Nucula, Nuculana, Trigonia, Gouldia, Lucina, Diceras and several other genera are also described. To the fauna of the middle marls are added a Gryphæa, two species of Idonearca and a Modiola; an Ostrea, a Modiola, a Cardita, two Crassatellæ and one species each of Criocardium, Petricola, Veleda, Caryatis and Periplomya are added to the beds at the base of the upper marls, while fifteen new species enrich that of the Eocene marls. The concluding chapter contains an account of the Unionidæ from the clays at Fish House, Camden county, two new species are described. There are thirty-five full-page illustrations and a map.

---

[1] *Whitfield's Brachiopoda and Lamellibranchiata of the Raritan clays and greensand marls of New Jersey.* By R. J. WHITFIELD. T. L. Murphy, State printing office, Trenton, N. J.

RECENT BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.

Prestwich, I.—On underground temperatures, etc. From the Proc. Roy. Soc. London, 1886.

——On the agency of water in volcanic eruptions. 1886. Both from the author.

Woodward, A. S.—On the relations of the mandibular and hyoid arches in a Cretaceous shark. Ext. P. Z. S., London. 1886. From the author.

Baur, G.—Ueber das Archipterygium und die Entwickelung des Cheiropterygium aus dem Ichthyopterygium.

——Ueber die Kanäle im Humerus der Amnioten. Both from the author.

Manigault, G. E.—The Black Whale captured in Charleston harbor Jan., 1880. Proc. Elliott Soc. From the author.

Frazer, P.—Report of the American Committee of the International Congress of Geologists. Ext. P. A. A. A. S., Aug., 1886. From the author.

Boettger, O.—Diagnoses Reptilium Novorum. Sep.-abd. a. d. Zool. Anz., No. 231, 1886.

—— Zur Kenntniss der Neritinen Chinas. Ext. Jahrb. d. Deut. Malak. Gess., 1886. Both from the author.

Marshall, W.—Ueber die Knöchernen Schädelhocker der Vögel. Haarlem, 1872. From the author.

Leche, W.—Ueber einige südbrasilianische Hesperomys-Arten. Sep.-abd. a. d. Zool. Jahrb., 1886. From the author.

Walcott, C. D.—Classification of the Cambrian system of N. America. Ext. Amer. Jour. Sci., Aug., 1886. From the author.

Minot, C. S.—Notes on histological technique. From the author.

Call, E., and Pilsbry, H. A.—On Pyrgulopsis, a new genus of Rissoid mollusk, with descriptions of two new forms. From E. Call.

Call, E.—On certain Recent Quaternary and New fresh-water Mollusca. Rep. Davenport Acad. Nat. Sci.. Vol. v, 1886. From the author.

Hennessy, H.—On the fluid state of bodies composing our planetary system. Proc. Roy. Irish Acad., 1886. From the author.

Ryder, J. A.—An exposition of the principles of a rational system of oyster-culture. Ext. Rep. Fish Com., 1886.

——On the development of viviparous osseous fishes and of the Atlantic salmon. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1885.

——On the development of osseous fishes. Ext. Ann. Rep. Com. Fish. and Fisheries, 1886.

——The development of the Mud-minnow, etc.